

MUMEY A.
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographs
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 154.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845
Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 85.

Call and inspect
the
1919 Ford CAR
The most economic Car on
the market.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 2487.

April 24, 1919, Temperature 70.

April 24, 1919, Temperature 72.

No. 17,446.

號四廿月四年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

日四廿月三年未己次歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 499.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an
exceptionally fine assortment

BATHING CAPS.

In all the last Styles and Colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

TEL. 16.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived

GENTS', LADIES' & CHILD'S'

BATHING SUITS

MANY NEW MODELS FOR LADIES

PRACTICAL
AND
DRESSY
STYLES



MANY
DIFFERENCE
LATEST
COLOURS.

Prices - \$2.75, \$4.50, \$10 & \$12.50.

BATHING CAPS & SHOES.

WATER WINGS.

BATHING WATERPROOF BAGS & SUIT CASES.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.

Telephone 1355.

TAILORS



TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GOING FOR THEIR MEDICINE.

THE GERMAN DELEGATES TO
VERSAILLES.

LONDON, April 20.

Berlin mentions yesterday that General Nudant on behalf of the Supreme War Council delivered a Note on April 18 to the armistice commission at Spa inviting the German plenipotentiaries to Versailles on April 25 to receive the text of the peace preliminaries, and requesting the German government to notify the number, names, and status of their delegates and their attendants. It states that the delegation must remain strictly confined to its role. Count Rantzau replied intimating that he will send to Versailles Minister von Haniel, Counselors of Legation von Keller and Ernst Schmidt, who are authorized to receive the text of the peace preliminaries. They will be accompanied by two officials and two chancery servants.

LLOYD GEORGE.

BACKED WRONG HORSE; NOW
WANTS TO HEDGE.

LONDON, April 20.

The opinion is gradually forming in political circles that Lloyd George's speech indicated a resolve to free himself from the predominant Unionist influence in the House of Commons and to embrace the opportunity of taking up the leadership of the democratic elements which have strongly asserted themselves in recent by-elections.

ARMY SPORT.

LONDON, April 23.

At Aldershot the Inter-Theatre War championships commenced today. At soccer the Home Forces beat India by 2 goals to nil. The weather was dull, and the ground in good condition. The Canadian Thompson who is the Millwall centre-forward, scored with a fine shot in the first half. He also scored from a penalty in the second half. India was represented by the 1st Battalion Yorkshires and were outplayed after the interval.

HOCKEY.

74TH PUNJABIS v. STAFF
AND DEPARTMENTS.

This match was played at Happy Valley yesterday and was the second of the games between the two teams. There was a fine display of hockey by the members of both teams. The play open fast but evenly contested. Pressure by the Staff was fruitless. Bragh Dal scored the first goal for the 74th as the result of fine run through by him. But for fine defence by Colonel S. Coles and Gallagher other goals must have come from the keen forwards of the 74th. The Indian Regt. led by a goal to nil, at the interval. In the second half the Staff again pressed but without result and with Gallagher hurt he went in goal. Near the end the 74th scored again. Dalap Singh snapping up a chance and scored. Gallagher had just made a fine save but the Indian scored before he could get back into his goal. It was a capital goal game, and the 74th seem to be about the best hockey team in the Colony just now. This is the second time they have beaten the Staff who are winners of the United Services League with a defeat. Result - 74th Punjabis, 2 goals, Staff and Departments, nil.

Mr. Wyatt Smith, H.M. Consul at Wuchow, is in the Colony on a short visit.

The Dockyard Recreation Club held a whist drive in the Dockyard last night, a goodly number of players enjoyed the game. The prizes were won by: Ladies: 1st, Mrs. Harrison; 2nd, Mrs. Sears; 3rd, Mrs. Bower. Gentlemen: 1st, Mr. Windebank; 2nd, Mr. Irvine; 3rd, Mr. Bower.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The store bottle serves the whole family. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

"CERTAIN ARRANGEMENTS."

PARIS, April 19th.
L'Echo de Paris states that M. the Baron of Germany's refusal to sign the Peace Preliminaries, certain military and naval arrangements will immediately come into force. A complete plan has been worked out by the Allied naval authorities.

"JUSTICE, NOT REVENGE."

PARIS, April 17th.
A member of the Belgian delegation, interviewed by Reuter, said that Belgium has not been officially requested to bring the case to trial. Belgium will be glad to take such action, if requested. Belgium seeks justice, not revenge.

GERMAN DOINGS.

BERLIN, April 19th.
A serious collision between Red Guards and other troops near Friesing, in Upper Bavaria, is reported. The Government troops lost, eighty in killed. The Spartacists constructed trenches before the town, and freely used a number of machine-guns.

THE Tugendblatt says the Government do not intend to engage in a decisive battle at Munich until 30,000 troops have encircled the town. Thousands of citizens have fled. The Spartacists are reported to have seized numerous hostages.

COPENHAGEN, April 19th.
The present authorities in Munich liberated all Russian war-prisoners at the camp and armed them. A Russian guard is now patrolling Munich railway station.

IN AUSTRIA.

BRUXELLES, April 18th.
A telegram from Vienna states that during yesterday's disturbances an Italian motor-car passing Parliament house was struck by a stray missile. Nobody was injured. The Chief of the Italian Military Mission demanded satisfaction, and the German-Austrian Government apologized in writing. The Italians are not pursuing the matter any further.

Complete calm now prevails in Vienna.

EX-FORIGN MINISTER ARRESTED.

The ex-Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, who repeatedly sought to obtain a passport, which was refused owing to anti-Austrian propaganda conducted in Switzerland by fugitive aristocrats, was arrested on April 18th, at Feldkirch, when attempting to cross the frontier.

COPENHAGEN, April 18th.
A message from Vienna states that the atmosphere in Vienna is still electrical. The National Guard, with the exception of some regiments, is quite unreliable. Proofs are forthcoming that the disturbances on April 17th were due to the Hungarian Communists' emissaries, some of whom were arrested possessing big sums of money in gold and notes, and jewels.

VIENNA, April 18th.
Five men of the Police were killed and forty wounded whilst quelling a disturbance. Twenty demonstrators were killed.

THE BOLSHEVIST WAR.

PARIS, April 20th.
A message from Bucharest states that a sanguinary fight between Rumanian troops and Bolshevik forces on the east bank of the Dniester near Bender has resulted in the total defeat of the Bolsheviks, many of whom were killed and several hundred wounded.

SPANISH STRIKES.

MADRID, April 18th.
A general strike of telegraphists and telephoneists has completely cut Madrid off from the outside world. The breakdown in the communications is equally complete in the provinces. The postal employees are also coming out. The strikers demand the resignation of Minister Lacerda.

AVIATION.

LONDON, April 18th.
Major J. C. Wood and a pilot left Eastchurch this afternoon in ideal flying conditions for Limerick, this being the first stage in his attempt to fly the Atlantic.

Nothing has been heard of Major Wood since he left Eastchurch up to six this morning.

LONDON, April 18th.
Major Wood telegraphed from Holyhead that he dropped in the sea, twelve miles out. The machine was not damaged. He is still a competitor in the Atlantic flight (for the Daily Mail prize) and hopes to start in May. Willie, his navigator, describing the flight, says they were compelled to go against the wind, and through many patches of fog. The engine broke down without warning at seven in the evening. A descent was inevitable. Both sat on the huge petrol tank and lit cigarettes. Half-an-hour later, two row-boats came out from the shore and rescued the aviators, who returned in a motor-boat and took the aeroplane in tow. Further attempts at flying were abandoned. The machine was lashed alongside a destroyer, till morning when it was brought to Holyhead.

It is reported that Mr. Wood dropped in the Irish Channel off Anglesey. He was picked up unhurt by a British destroyer. The weather was very foggy.

LONDON, April 18th.
It is confirmed that Major Wood dropped in the sea, clear of rocks, twelve miles from Holyhead. The destroyer Pelley rescued the aviator. No explanation has been given of the failure. Another vessel is towing in the aeroplane.

Dr. JOHN NEWBERRYMAN, April 18th.
The weather is improving, but reports state that in mid-ocean, unsettled conditions continue. The airman, however, will fly early to-morrow, if there be any improvement.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY'S CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The case was concluded this morning before Mr. G. N. Orme, in which Messrs. Colin Mackenzie & Co., (the Colonial Dispensary) and Tang Hok Ling, an employee in the Company, were charged under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance of 1916. Four summonses of selling corrosive sublimate and arsenic to Sergeants Harry Peplow and A. Mason respectively, and with being in possession of the poisons contrary to the ordinance, were preferred against Tang Hok Ling, whilst the summonses against the Company included that of keeping the shop for retailing, dispensing and compounding poisons, selling poisons to the sergeants in question, omitting the word "Poison" in Chinese on the wrapper and label and failing to enter the prescription in a book.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall of Messrs. Le and Lo), appeared for defendants.

In a former hearing Mr. Alabaster said he did not know whether the Crown Solicitor intended to ask for nine penalties to be inflicted or nine convictions to be registered. This was in Mr. Alabaster's opinion wholly improper and wrong. There were only two acts complained of. One was in respect of the sale to Peplow and the other to Mason and it would only be right to convict once in the case of each act. Mr. Alabaster continued that with reference to the four summonses issued against second defendant for possession and the sale of two bottles of poison, they had proceeded against the wrong person in accordance with the new act. Tong, or second defendant, was in this case not the seller. According to the new act he was only doing the manual work of handing over the poison. The corporation was the actual seller, but it must act through the medium of an agent. In the case of an offence being committed the Corporation alone, and not the seller should be summoned.

Mr. Wakeman held that he would certainly not relinquish the four summonses. The Company had a qualified superintendent in the person of Mr. Mackenzie, but he was not there at the time.

Regarding the charge of retailing, dispensing and compounding poisons, Mr. Alabaster said that it was not essential that Mr. Mackenzie should remain in the shop the whole day as the Crown Solicitor suggested. The ordinance specified that the superintendent could be employed in another firm provided that he worked under a different capacity. Mr. Alabaster pleading guilty to the charge of selling poison which was not labelled "Poison" in Chinese asked for leniency on the grounds of it being a slight offence in this particular case because the purchasers being English could read English. As for not entering the sales into the book the provisions of the section did not apply. He admitted the charge of selling two bottles of poison and stated that the maximum fine would be ten times the value of the stuff, but the quantity of poison in this case was so small that he did not think that the Magistrate would be justified in imposing the maximum penalty. Evidence was then given by Mr. Colin Mackenzie, manager of the Company.

Continuing this morning, the Crown Solicitor maintained that the four charges against Tong were very clear. There was no doubting the fact that he sold the poisons to Sergeants Peplow and Mason, and was in possession of them.

His Worship intimated that defendant could not sell if he did not have it in his possession. Mr. Wakeman contended that a person could be charged with several offences under the same section. The Crown Solicitor then cited the cases of Wheedon and Nash to show that the seller was also liable.

He added that under the ordinance this article must be dispensed by a registered person, but in this case the seller was not a registered person.

After hearing further argument the Magistrate reserved judgment till May 1.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When this fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

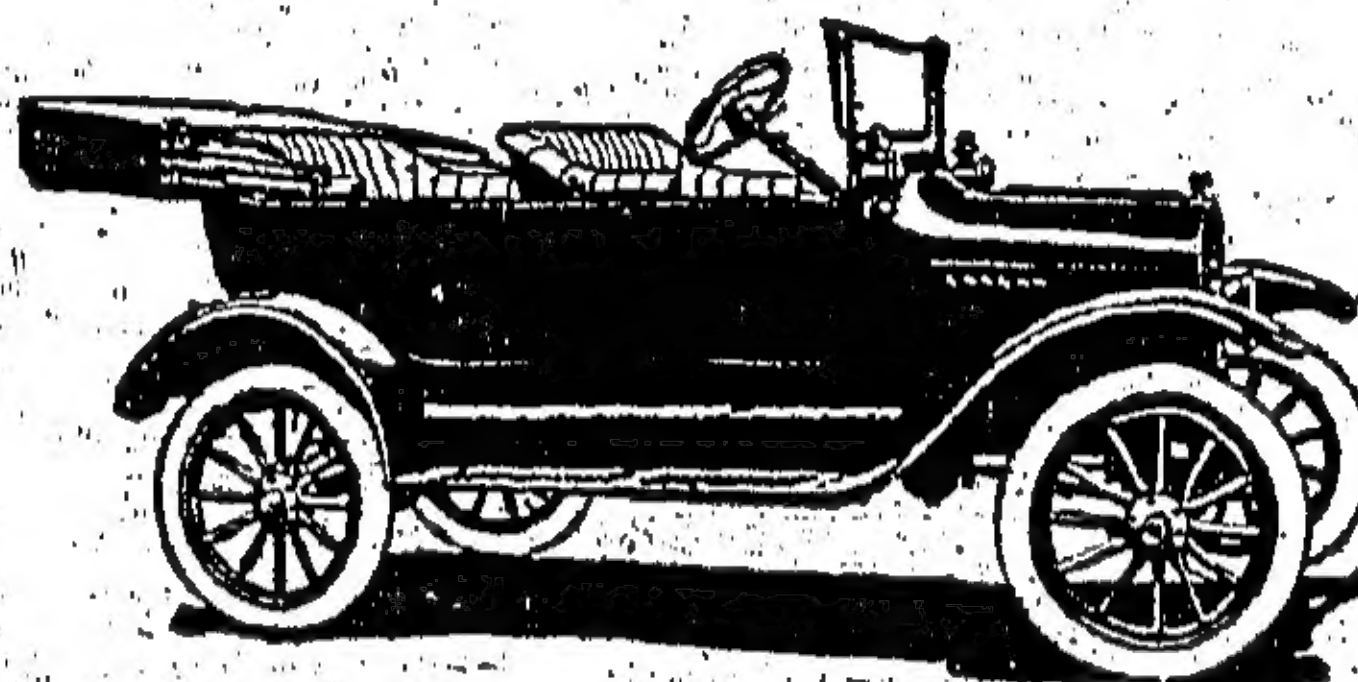
BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

Ford



Five seater Touring Car, complete \$1,380
Two seater Roadster with rear luggage compartment \$1,230
Ford truck chassis with extra long wheel-base and four-wheel tyres, 3,000 lbs. capacity \$1,300

ALL COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC
LIGHTS & ELECTRIC HORN.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Phone 2487.

ALLENBURY'S FOODS!!

Small consignments of the above
are due to arrive.
We shall be glad to book orders
against arrival.

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO. LTD.)

Tel. 345

22, Queen's Road Central

Tel. 345.

DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS.

QUALITY-VARIETY-PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(CORNER FLOWER STREET).

INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL.

A little IZAL in a lot of water will kill all germs.
Don't waste IZAL by using it stronger than recommended.
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to the community. Therefore for the sake of others, remember the

IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals. Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep with your windows open. Fluennia is not caused by fresh air, but is due to a microbe which lives in heat and darkness. Sneezes and cough into a handkerchief. If you feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use IZAL as directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face - 1 teaspoonful of IZAL to one gallon or to the basin of water.

In your Bath - 1 teaspoonful of IZAL for your Teeth and as a Mouth Wash - 5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water.

For Linen - 5 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

For Smelling up the Nose - 5 drops of IZAL to the glass of warm water to be used five times a day.

For Plates, Dishes & Glasses - 1 tablespoonful of IZAL to each half bucket of hot water.

For Floors and Yards, Sheds and Drains - 1 tablespoonful of IZAL to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS -

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.



Hughes & Hough

General Auctioneers
Ships, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALES DEPT. to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

April 25, 1919, at 12 noon, at

Yau-mat, Break Water,

The Steam Vessel

"KUNG CHING"

HULL—Teakwood.

Length—125 feet.

Beam—18 feet.

Draft—8 feet 6 inches.

ENGINES—Two sets of compound

surface condensing engines, with cylinders 14 in. by 22 in. by 14 in. stroke.

Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multi-

tubular, marine type boiler. Length

10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet

0 inch.

Working pressure 130 lbs. per square

inch.

Inspecting orders and further parti-

culars may be had from the under-

signed.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at

11.30 a.m. day of sale to convey intend-

ing purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 23, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

FRIDAY,

April 25, 1919, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

SUNDAY'S STORES.

Comprising—

Canned Meats, Fish, Fruits,

&c., &c.

Also

A number of stylish ready made

Coats and Trousers (light weights) for

summer wear.

And

White Shirtings, Walking Sticks,

Umbrellas, Gent's Tennis Shoes,

&c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 23, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER, Q.E.E., to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

April 26, 1919, commencing at 2.15 p.m.,

at his residence No. 60, the Peak,

THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c.

therein contained—

HALL—Mirror back hallstand,

blackwood lounge chairs and table,

Wall hangings, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—Large Chester-

field sofa and arm-chairs, Long black-

wood side table, Curio stands, &c.,

Pictures and Engravings, Brass fender

and fire-brasses, Brass reading lamp,

Cushions, Curtains, Carpet, &c.

DINING ROOM—Stained teakwood

suite comprising—buffet, Extension

dining table, Leather seated chairs,

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

SATURDAY,

April 26, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des

Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

Four Fox Terrier Pups.

(About six weeks old).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 17, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

MONDAY,

April 28, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at No. 268 NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

(Top Floor)

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c.

therein contained—

Hallstand, Drawing Room Suite, Pic-

tures, Curio, Statuettes, &c., Mirror

back Sideboard, Cabinets, Dining Table

and Chairs, (made to owner's design)

practically new, Brass Fenders and Fire

Frasses and Brass Curtain Poles.

&c., &c.

Also

Enamelled Bath and Lavatory Basin,

1 pair large Bronze Candelabrum, Sun-

blinds, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1919.

FOR SALE.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

Motor Yacht "IRENE"

Built 1915 recently thoroughly over-

hauled painted and varnished.

Length ... 75 feet

Beam ... 12 feet

Draft ... 3 feet

Motor "Scripps" heavy duty 14 H.P.

Cabin enlarged to seat 6 passengers

Lavatory, Ice box, Electric light, &c.,

&c., including Extra large Battery for

Electric light, 2 sets steering gear

Engine room Telegraph, lamps, 2 new

sawnings, sails, electric horn, ventilators,

lifebuoy, tanks, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to the

Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 25, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

One complete set Engines and

Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,

by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure

120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with

Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller, and

all piping, &c., connected with the

above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,

And

2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung

Cheong's shipyard.

Inspecting orders and further parti-

culars may be had from the undersig-

ned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

February 21, 1919.

MASSAGE HALL.

MRS. T. SUGITA

&

MISS HALU

4 Wyndham Street,

Hongkong.

CRICKET

SCORING

BOOKS

CAN BE OBTAINED

AT

BREWER'S

Price \$2.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY

Situate at

VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF

HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD

ON

MONDAY,

The 28th day of April, 1919,

at 3 o'clock afternoon

in Three Lots

BY

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF—

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of

ground situate at Victoria in the

Colony of Hongkong and registered in

the Land Office as R. P. of Sec. R. of

Inland Lot No. 757 together with the

messuages and buildings thereon known

as No. 18 Hing Hon Road held for

the residue of a term of 999 years

from the 7th day of January, 1862.

Area 2,768' 5" square feet or there-

abouts. Proportion of Crown Rent

\$12.61.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of

ground situate at Victoria aforesaid,

and registered in the Land Office as

Subsection 9 of Sec. R. of Inland Lot

No. 757 together with the messuages

and buildings thereon known as No. 20

Hing Hon Road held for the residue of

a term of 999 years from the 7th day

of January, 1862. Area 2,271' 1" square

feet or thereabouts. Proportion of

Crown Rent \$10.25.

For further particulars and condi-

tions of sale apply to—

LO AND LO

Alexandra Buildings

Solicitors for the Mortgagee

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, April 12, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MENTOR."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will

be discharged into Ho's Wharf, Kow-

loon, where it will be at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from

Godown 'on' and after April 22.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless

notice has been given prior to steamer's

arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where

they will be examined on any Tuesdays

and Fridays between the hours of 10.45

a.m. and noon, within the free storage

period.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the steamer's Godown,

and all Goods remaining undelivered

after April 28, will be subject

to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must

be presented to the Undersigned on or

before May 15, or they will not be

recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 22, 1919.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 436.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have obtained an extensive and choice selection of Carpet samples comprising the best grades in—

WILTON, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS, VELVET & TAPESTRY CARPETS, SEAMLESS SQUARES, CHILDREN'S SQUARES & RUGS IN ALL SIZES

These can only be displayed during the next ten days and we invite your inspection. The range of qualities and designs will be found far superior and extensive to any hitherto offered in the Far East. Orders may be booked now and delivery effected in the coming Autumn. This method of selecting from the full range of the Manufacturers' samples gives our Patrons the same facilities they would obtain at home. This system has many advantages over that hitherto adopted of purchasing a limited range for stock, and enables selection to the extreme requirements of individual taste. Furnishing by this method ensures your fullest desire to be correctly expressed—an obvious advantage over the old method of selecting from a greatly reduced range of colours and designs. We cordially invite your inspection of this magnificent range of samples.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

CONCERNING REBELS AND REBELLIONS.

It is one of the pleasures of writing for the public Press that one sometimes thereby acquires a pleasant literary acquaintance. Some reader, unseen, unknown, is moved to write a pleasant letter, not for publication, but for the edification of the writer. Thus when the present writer had an article in a London monthly, he got a delightful letter from Russia. Thus, when he had an essay (on Whitman) in an Edinburgh weekly, he got charming letters from cultured Americans. And thus, here in Hongkong, having written a mere feuilleton, a few flimsy blather, with reference to missionary meetings in Korean politics, comes a private, friendly letter, advising that the Japanese really are ill treating the Koreans, and incidentally making a remark that inspires the present essay.

The gentleman (to whom most amiable greeting and thanks) puts this poser: "Is it not an approved axiom that a nation is justified in rebelling against tyranny?" It is. It is. Where tyranny is, wherever and by whomsoever it be, blessed be all rebels. Did we not say that we had a sneaking sympathy with all rebels? It had to be "sneaking" in the case of Korea, because the Press Censorship was then still hanging over us, like the sword of Damocles, and to say all we thought and think of Japanese doings in Korea would have exposed us to a very grave charge. This would not have deterred the writer of the article, of course, as far as his personal carcass is concerned. The tyrants of the world can do nothing to him that he would fear to suffer in the cause of a righteous rebellion. But a newspaper, *bona fide*, is a property. A writer may be a rebel, and glory in it. A newspaper cannot. Moreover, before getting on with our essay, the gentleman must note that the *China Mail* was not justifying the Japanese; it was merely protesting against the taking of evidence against them. Good evidence may condemn them; tainted evidence never will. Just as we have objected to "false witness" against the Germans, so we do to false evidence against the Japanese. There is plenty of sound evidence against both. Why suffer, then? Digression is permissible in an essay. Besides, this one was relevant.

Of rebels and rebellions generally, we have now to speak. The question put by our friendly correspondent suggests that he has been reading

the American Declaration of Independence, wherein it is stated that "wherever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." Thus, according to that famous document, which is re-read in public every Fourth of July throughout the United States, and has there some of the force of scripture, Revolution is Respectable. Revolution is Right. Yet even in America, the established government behaves just as established governments elsewhere do. It has laws against sedition. Sedition is the established government's name for what the rebel calls rebellion. If there are any Jacobins left in England, they will say that the present government of Great Britain is a rebel government. But as it is established, and well established, the people would only laugh. To be a Respectable rebel it is only necessary to succeed. Let eager, sanguine youth beware of taking such professions as those of the American Declaration too seriously. Historically, the document was an excuse *post facto*; it is not an instruction for future conduct. There had been a successful revolution, which threw out British authority and established a republic. That republic now treats its own Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) as the British tried to treat the early American "rebels". The point we would make may be thus illustrated. There are literary magazines, which accept the present writer's contributions, but only for anonymous publication. The editorial formula in these cases runs: "First name your name. Then we will put it to your staff." You observe the difficulty? It illustrates this business of rebellion. First rebel successfully, then we will recognize and respect you. But this to the young and eager reformer before you set out to substitute one government for another, be sure you can do it, otherwise you are a criminal, a traitor, unworthy of respect, liable to the penalties of the law and the scorn of law-abiding men. Let us take two historical instances, and our meaning will be as plain as the nose on your face.

Peter Elberfeld and Simon Bolivar were rebels. Elberfeld was born in Batavia and attempted to overthrow the Dutch Government of Java. Bolivar was born in Caracas and attempted to overthrow Spanish rule in that part of South America. Elberfeld failed. Bolivar succeeded. Observe the verdict of men and of history.

Peter Elberfeld is referred to now as a "rather influential half-caste," who treacherously persuaded 170,000

Malays with their Sultans to rebel, but was most properly betrayed before the rising took place, and promptly beheaded. His humble house was razed and a wall built round the spot where it stood. His skull until recently remained on a spike on that wall, and beneath it was an inscription in Dutch and Javanese which ran: "In detested memory of the traitor Peter Elberfeld who was executed. On this spot shall no man build, construct, lay bricks, or till the ground from now until the last day—Batavia, April 14th 1722." Good haters, those Dutch.

Simon Bolivar is known as *El Libertador*. The *Libertador* he liberated from Spanish rule Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. He became dictator of New Granada. There are coins called "Bolivares" which are so named after him. Almost every town of any size has a Plaza Bolivar or a Plaza del Libertador. If you throw a stone in those countries you are almost bound to hit a statue of him.

Both men mutilated, rebelled. One succeeded, the other failed. That seems to be the only material difference between them. George Washington was a rebel who succeeded. If he hadn't he would today have been mentioned by Englishmen as Roger Casement is. (There is reason to suspect, between ourselves, that Casement wasn't a downright scoundrel. But he failed.) Cromwell succeeded. Dr. Sun Yat-sen succeeded; so far the Koreans have failed. Until the Koreans succeed, we cannot possibly recognize them as Respectable. They are rebels against the lawful rule of our Allies the Japanese. If the Bolsheviks succeed in establishing a government, they will be Respectable too, and we will send ambassadors to them as we do to America. Our own people, the English, are naturally rebellious. We usually succeed, but while we are doing it we are not Respectable. Statesmen like Roger Law threaten "severe measures," and hint at shooting us down, and so on, but by-and-by they disappear, and we are, where we would be. We always succeed, and in turn become Respectable—and intolerant of new rebels. The only instance we can recall of a rebel who became Respectable without first having to take the trouble to succeed in his rebellion is Sir Edward Carson. That, of course, was because the government he was rebelling against happened to be a "Wait and see" government. He armed a rebellion that never needed to fight. But if he had fought, and failed, he would not have been where he is now.

A rebellion which succeeds is a revolution. A rebellion that fails is a revolt. In Korea, at present, there is only a revolt, and the Japanese are right and Respectable to go on shooting and beating and imprisoning those rascally, troublesome rebels and seditious persons. Of course, if they were to ask our advice, we would recommend the more humane methods of Britain in Egypt and in India. But there it is. They won't listen to good advice. They have swelled heads, and a firm belief in bullets and swords which we lack.

POST PRANDIAL PERFORMANCES.

Speeches delivered after dinner are, we suppose, not to be taken at the foot of the letter. They are in the nature of eruptions, what the Americans so expressively call "hot air." So at last night's dinner thermo-pneumatic things were said which we must criticise as generally as possible. We must do it very briefly too, because the speakers have hogged more than their fair share of our space to-day, confound them. The Admiral referred to the League of Nations in the very way we have lately preached so many sermons against. Men are such parrots, as a rule. It isn't that they cannot think; it is because they are too lazy to think for themselves. Thus an opinion like the Admiral's, that the League cannot do much for us, is passed from mouth to mouth as if it were well-founded public opinion, with the result that the unfortunate "man in the street" stands in the way of reform something like Stephenson's "cod." The Admiral's opinion of which we understand he was neither sure nor proud, is obviously biased by professional concern. We suggest to him to think again about the League of Nations, while keeping one eye on his Seneca—*Parasitatis velle svari est*.

With Mr. Holyoak we are reluctant to find fault, he is such a good and useful citizen. But if he will criticize the Press, following a bad model, what can we do? As he is the life and soul of the Constitutional Reform movement, we are honestly surprised to find him suggesting that one or more of the newspapers have been "poisoning" the minds of the people about the new Governor before he arrives. He surely does not mean that the minds of Justices of the Peace and of magistrates of the Chamber could be poisoned by mere newspaper stuff? That what do the others matter? They don't count, where Governors are concerned. That's a point.

Writing quite seriously, we must say we have noticed, no such poisoning process. Uncomplimentary Ceylon opinions of Mr. Stubbs have been quoted, but the *China Mail* took the trouble to explain to

Hongkong that the censure of the Ceylonese politicians is a compliment to any man. We are prepared to like the new Governor on the mere fact that Ceylon disliked him, because we happen to know the nature of their "popular" men.

By the way, talking of Governors, we hasten to let out the secret that in praising Mr. Severn Mr. Holyoak was voicing the unanimous opinion of the Colony, so far as we have been able to tap it. The number of people who have expressed to the *China Mail* their regret that Mr. Severn was not appointed Governor is amazing, and we have never heard an adverse opinion. The *China Mail* is at least as free from all suspicion of flattery as Mr. Holyoak claimed to be, and if our real respect seems sometimes disrespectfully expressed, it is only "Fanny's way" and should not be misunderstood. The war has purged us from a lot of useless mummery and humbug, that's all. Unfortunately in Hongkong there seem to be a lot of men who haven't realised that the war meant anything. They retain their mediocrity-mouthed pre-war notions.

By way of marking the death of the Press Censorship we are going to drop, so far as the *China Mail* is concerned, that pompous and burdensome phrase, "The Officer Administering the Government." It was coined, we assume, in consequence of the cheap jeers made some years ago at the frequency of "Acting" officials. There was no real need for either. A man who governs, no matter for how long or short a time, is a governor, and so in future we shall refer to him. We can honestly (and respectfully) call him a good governor, but how in thunder can any man with a sense of humour refer to "His Excellency the excellent officer administering the Government"? If we try initials, military fashion, and refer to the O.A.T.G., look at the frightful risk of transposition.

We have a man on the *China Mail* staff who occasionally gets swelled-head and forgets himself. To him one day a High Official was telephoning, and this was part of the talk.

Are you the editor?

No. I'm the Officer administering the Editorial Blue Pencil.

That's the same thing, isn't it?

It is the same thing in a newspaper office; it must be the same thing elsewhere, as things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. Let's forget it.

A CORRECTION.

A person of the name of Shakespeare put his name to a statement in a contemporary yesterday which indicates that his acquaintance with history is as slight as his knowledge of grammar. He stated (in small capitals) that England has never been conquered, or words to that effect, and added the doubled negative, "never shall." The gentleman is mistaken. A Frenchman did it. The Duke of Normandy went over with a few followers and attended to the matter so convincingly that the English have ever since referred to him, in a verbal acknowledgment akin to the lately discarded pigtail of the sons of Han, as "the Conqueror." If this Mr. Shakespeare should happen to doubt our word for this, we recommend him to visit, when he makes his next trip to Europe, the little island of Jersey, which was originally part of the Norman Duchy. There the inhabitants will inform him, in old Norman French such as is still used in the Houses of Parliament, that England still belongs to Jersey, because our Duke Guillaume went over and annexed it. It was this Guillaume's Duchess, Madame Matilda, who made that remarkably naughty tapestry at Bayeux.

OUR TROUBLES.

Right next door to the *China Mail* there is a Chinese funeral on. We are not complaining, and don't want anybody to interfere. In fact, we hope our neighbours will have a good time. We mention it only by way of explanation of any aberrances in to-day's issue, because those gongs and drums, and cymbals, and dimer trays, and brass, and wooden clackers, and shoutings, and other noises that are necessary to scare the devils away from the defunct are apt to entangle the intellect.

S.S. "TAMING"

SUSPECTED CHOLERA ON BOARD.

The C. N. steamer *Taming* (Captain Pennafather), chartered to Chinese, arrived in harbour this morning. She is in the quarantine anchorage flying the "Yellow Jack." The *Taming* has come from Bangkok and Swatow. During the voyage from Bangkok to Swatow there were seven deaths aboard. The cause of death is suspected to be cholera. The Port Health Officer is conducting a medical examination.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 15-16d.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bevington leave the Colony to-day on the s.s. *Nikko Maru*.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows two cases of plague and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

Monsieur L. Collin, of the French Legation, Peking, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on the *Haihong*.

Mr. C. Montague Ede, General Manager of the Union Insurance Co. left for Home on Tuesday by the s.s. *Telemon*.

To-day's shipping arrivals include the *Shirazu Maru* No. 5, *Shun Chong Chuen* On, *Kuichow*, *Chennan*, *Lien Sheng*.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick C. T. Tudor is leaving Hongkong for Weihaiwei on May 1. Lady Tudor follows some days later.

Mr. U. C. Galluzzi, Vice-Consul for Italy, who made a business trip to the North recently, returned to the Colony a couple of days ago.

The members of the Hongkong F.C., who wish to attend the Club dinner to be held on Saturday, are asked to notify the hon. secretary, Mr. G. Gerrard.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak are leaving for Home for a holiday by the s.s. *Akutsu Maru* on May 2. The Misses Holyoak will remain in England to complete their education.

Mr. Lambert, Lloyd's Surveyor, telephones the *China Mail* to say he did not leave for Home by the *Esquador* as stated by a contemporary. We unhesitatingly take his word for it.

A presentation of a silver salver was made to Major Macdonald, who is shortly leaving the colony, on Monday night, when a dinner was given to Major Morgan. Major Morgan, in making the presentation, paid a tribute to Major Macdonald's long service with the Hongkong Defence Corps.

Mrs. H. E. Pollock assisted by other ladies organised a small bazaar at the Helena May Institute yesterday, in aid of the Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and had a fairly good day and it is expected that the sale will enable a satisfactory donation to be added to the fund for that deserving charity. The results of the raffles will appear later.

The Manchesterers at Singapore recently gave a drubbing to the Military Headquarters in a cricket match. Batting first the Manchesterers scored 82. Of these Pte. Rothwell made 12, Massey 14, Sgt. Goodman 14, and Colonel Smith retired without making any addition to the score. The Manchesterers were in bowling form, for when the Headquarters went in to bat Massey and Prime bowled the whole lot out for 33. Massey took seven wickets for 12 runs, and Prime three for 17.

The Chinese athletes from Hongkong to represent China in the Far Eastern Olympic to be held in Manila have not been finally chosen yet. The South China Athletic F.C. will represent China at football, the Messrs. Ng See Kwong and Wong Po Keung will be in China's tennis team. It is also fairly certain that Ko Kin Fan and Tsai Hui Hon, two of Hongkong's best short-distance runners, will be among the Colony's representatives. Hongkong is also providing five members for the volley-ball team.

THE "NEURALIA"

HEAVY BOOKINGS OF PASSAGES.

Passages for Home, by the *Neuralia* have been reported from Shanghai to be very heavy. The same state of affairs exists in Hongkong. Speaking to Mr. Farr, head of the P. & O. agents this morning, the *China Mail* was asked to say that the whole ship is "one class" but there are a few superior berths for which the higher rate will be charged. It is expected that the ship will leave Hongkong full. As far as possible the ship is being reserved entirely for China. After undergoing an extensive refit during which the whole inside of the ship will be thoroughly overhauled, the ship will leave Shanghai for Hongkong, thence to the Straits and Colombo for London.

In view of the large demand for passages, intending homegoers will be well advised to make early application for accommodation.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON.

You're the third interviewer who has pestered me," said the Man in the Moon. "The first was Hans Andersen, a German—but that's a long time ago, before the war. He was rather a decent German. The other one was a man called Anstey, who interviewed me on behalf of *Punch*. I suppose, seeing that I told them some of the things I'd seen, that I must oblige you too. Very well. Only do not expect me to describe anything I saw of the war in Europe. Some of that was too horrible. I grow pale at the mere remembrance. There were times when I was glad of cloudy nights, and months when I waned without reluctance. Horrible! I expect, Sir, that you see all sorts of things, in all sorts of lands, merry and sad, amusing and pathetic, exciting and boring."

"Never boring, my friend. I am never bored. You humans are too funny for that. The only times I approach boredom are cloudy nights and eclipses. The tops of clouds are so uninteresting and monotonous. I understand you have a saying that every cloud has a silver lining. That is quite true, though how you found it out, before you had the aeroplanes, has always been a puzzle to me. But that sort of silver is not a cheerful object. It is like your kind of silver in one way—it keeps up wonderfully—but it is tiresome to the eyes. 'Have you noticed' anything very remarkable lately, Sir, in Hongkong?"

"Not what you would call remarkable, I think. I had just come on duty last night when I saw a large European in a straw hat hit a chair coolie on the neck with a walking stick. Near the Ferry that was. It was a hard blow, but those chair coolies seem wonderfully tough. I followed this one home. He had had a poor day, and it was this which had made him pester the liverish European. He was a little, oldish man, and the veins stood out on his thin neck. He hadn't a comfortable paunch like the Europeans. He climbed a very narrow, dirty, unlighted staircase wearily, and entered a large bare room that had no curtains on the window, so that I could look in and see him. There was no supper awaiting him as there was for the European who had hit him. He sat there on a hard, wooden bench, and stroked his neck, where the smart still was from the ferrule end of the stick of the large and liverish European with the straw hat. Except for that slow rubbing of the neck, he might have been a carved Buddha, he sat so still. He looked straight at me, but I knew he did not see me. He was thinking of when he was a lusty youth, and had dreams of being a successful man. There was to be a wife in his future, and many, many sons. Something like a spangle passed into his dull eyes, but it may have been merely my reflection. Then he sighed, and looked round at the lime-washed wall, and the bare furniture, and the wooden cubicle. He went over to the hard bed he sleeps on, in all his day clothes, and curled up on it like a dog. Little gurgles in his entrails reminded him that he could have eaten more rice, if he had had it. But he hadn't. 'Hah-yah', he murmured, and still tenderly stroking his sore neck, he went to sleep.

"I was over in England a few hours ago," remarked the Man in the Moon to the interviewer, and happened to glance in at the window of a small house, where an elderly lady lives. She was sitting alone, with a book on her lap, staring right out at me. The gas was not lighted. She was going to light it presently, but just now she was having what I have heard some of them call with a giggle, "the Blind man's Holiday." She was a nice old lady, one of the kind sort, with her hair greying, a few wrinkles coming, and a mobile, rather tremulous mouth. Although she seemed to be looking right at me, I knew she wasn't. She was looking not into space, but back into Time. She saw a baby boy, his first curls; his little shoes, his little troubles. She saw him in his first breeches; in his school clothes, in his first business suit. Then she saw him as he came in one day and told her he was going away, in a ship. He was her son, you know.

"Yes, Sir, but—er—excuse me, isn't there any point to this reminiscence? How should it interest me?"

"Why don't you understand? He came here to Hongkong. I know him quite well—often see him. Last night I saw him going up the hill in a chair, with his hat on the back of his head. His face was flushed, and he was singing. He went into a house with a large number on the wall, and he was singing, expectantly to catch a glimpse of his teeth."

"Avri," she cried, then in the lonely hush, "you can come out look far away as his mother had now. Him bin gone down." So done, and his eyes would be a little, crying she pointed to where in the moist, like hers. Well, he did sit on the bed, and his eyes were moist, but he wasn't thinking of the dear old lady in England, waiting so patiently for a letter. He—

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

A pleasant scene was witnessed on Kowloon ferry wharf on Tuesday night. An American Naval Officer was there waiting for a launch when his attention was drawn to a number of Portuguese youths returning from a Fancy Dress Party, led by a very charming lass beautifully dressed in "Stars and Stripes" and gleefully waving in hand an American flag. The Officer immediately uncovered himself, shook hands with her and, amidst uproars of enthusiastic approval of all present, made a short and eloquent speech, eulogising the "flag of liberty," and expressing himself as proud of its fair bearer whose name and address he took to send her a souvenir.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

The Pacific Mail Co's steamer *Esquador* which arrived from San Francisco on Sunday brought 400 tons of silver, valued at about \$9,600,000, consigned to the British Government at Calcutta for which port the valuable cargo has already been transhipped. The American Government is under contract to send \$300,000,000 worth of silver to India, and the *Esquador's* recent consignment is rather less than the Company's other steamers, as well as the T.K.K. and the *China Mail* S.S. Co's. boats have been recently carrying. The last consignment carried on the *Venezuela* was valued at nearly \$14,000,000. The steady flow of silver into India is to make up for shortage of silver in that country, where the most stringent measures against hoarding and melting down of the metal have not been very successful in recent years.

The *Esquador* departed for San Francisco yesterday. She carried 2,130 tons of general cargo and 171 passengers.

Among those who left by this steamer were Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim, Mr. W. L. L. Barker, Accountant of the Standard Oil Co., and Mrs. Barker; Mr. A. Forthright, of the Standard Oil Co., and Mrs. Forthright; Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg, of the Legislative Council of Ceylon; and Mr. McPhee, of the Standard Oil Co., Haiphong.

Here the Man in the Moon abruptly stopped, and asked: Are you going to print these reminiscences of mine?

Yes, Sir, said the interviewer. Ah! In that case I must not be indiscreet. I see so many things, you know, that would not do for publication. For instance, this wasn't the young man's lodging. He was taking more wine, and his face was more flushed, and he wasn't thinking about his mother. That's all.

"That night you lay out on the *Esquador* in North Queensland, watching for rock wallaby," said the Man in the Moon. "Do you remember it?"

"Rather," said the interviewer.

"I watched you a long time," he said. "And when you made a bed of eucalyptus twigs, and went to sleep in the cleft at the foot of the rock with carved pictures on it, I noticed you were afraid to sleep with the moonlight full on you. You were thinking of the sailor's superstition that moonlight sends a sleeper insane, weren't you?"

"I daresay," said the interviewer, feeling a little foolish.

"That's all nonsense, you know," said the Man in the Moon. That night I had come over to you from an encampment of blacks, aborigines, you know. They were miserable wretches, with the most ramshackle shelter of branches and sacking, a mere wind screen. And dogs! They must have had at least three dogs to each baby. They have the queerest ideas about the moon, don't you know? They think that over the edge of the sky there is a herd of moons, and that the Sun is always on the watch to catch one as it strays over into his field. Sometimes he does, and then you can see the place where he has bitten a piece out of the unfortunate errant moon. The bits that he spits out are stars. That's why the stars are so afraid of the sun, sending first a few pals and frightened scouts to watch him safely away to his lair in the west, before they dare come out. Quaint idea, isn't it? Yet quite as logical as some of the stuff you Europeans pretend to believe. That night, as you lay with your gun waiting for the rock wallaby, I saw a maiden of this little tribe or phratry of blacks, loitering far from their wretched camp. A gh, you'd call her. She was small, and dirty, but she had large fine eyes, and in them was all the night. I saw him going up the hill in a chair, with his hat on the back of his head. His face was flushed, and he was singing. He went into a house with a large number on the wall, and he was singing, expectantly to catch a glimpse of his teeth."

"Avri," she cried, then in the lonely hush, "you can come out look far away as his mother had now. Him bin gone down." So done, and his eyes would be a little, crying she pointed to where in the moist, like hers. Well, he did sit on the bed, and his eyes were moist, but he wasn't thinking of the dear old lady in England, waiting so patiently for a letter. He—

(To be Continued.) That is, if no one Objects.

